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criticism. There is no display of tables. The figures are given in a cursory manner that makes them more useful because more impressive.

The book is an unpretentious one and lays no claim to scientific elaboration. It is the work of one who, if not long resident in Perú, has seen much, and made excellent use of his opportunities. Foregone conclusions, influenced by personal sympathy or antipathy, inevitably protrude here and there, but they are not offensive, except in the case of historical judgment; but, as the latter are only incidental, no grave strictures are called for.

Mr. Walle looks at the future of Perú in a favourable light, and we believe his hopes to be justified. The people have become thoroughly convinced that peaceable development alone is in the interest of the nation; that the time for violent dissensions is passed and will not so easily return, hence the call for immigration to Perú, intimated by the work before us, is timely and justified. When, as in the present instance, this call is accompanied by valuable information and reliable guidance, it becomes a worthy accession to geographical literature.

The illustrations are not of a high character and they are indifferently selected. The map is of small size, not incorrect, but it gives comparatively little detail. The bibliography at the end is scanty and limited to the most recent literature in French, with some modern Peruvian sources. One book in the English language is also mentioned.

A. F. B.

Studia Pontica. II. Voyage d'exploration archéologique dans le Pont et la Petite Arménie. Par F. et E. Cumont. Bruxelles, H. Lamentin, 1906. (Price, fr. 17.50.)

The authors present in this book a scientific account of an archæological expedition to Pontus and Lesser Armenia. To a certain extent their narrative is also of geographical value, not so much through its occasional descriptions of the landscape as by virtue of the striking picture that it gives of the character of a country in which so many different civilizations have succeeded each other. The large number of fine illustrations will especially interest the geographer as well as the archæologist.

M. K. G.

Das altsächsische Bauernhaus in seiner geographischen Verbreitung. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Landes- und Volkskunde, von Dr. Willi Peszler. Braunschweig, Fr. Vieweg und Sohn, 1906.

In the old countries where each province has developed not only an individual dialect, an individual style of dress, and an individual type of settlement and of house-structure, the studies of such characteristics form an important branch of ethnology as well as of home geography. It is from this point of view that Dr. Peszler has taken up the detailed study of the "Old-Saxon" farmhouse and the geographical boundaries of its occurrence. This type of dwelling—mainly rural, but often also modified to meet the needs of urban surroundings—is the characteristic house of the lowland of Northwestern Germany, the country of the old Saxons from whom it derives its name. It is a very large building which unites under its roof the living rooms, barns, and stables, in opposition to the "Franconian" house of upper Germany, where dwelling-house, barn, and stable are separate buildings enclosing a central yard. The most prominent part of the Old-Saxon house is the high and wide *dele* (Diele) or hall, which runs lengthwise through the whole structure on the ground floor. Right and left of it are the partitions for the animals, hay, and grain, and along the back wall, transversely